

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.

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To Correspondents.
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Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated
by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for
publication, but as a warranty for its good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The
Tribune," New-York.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Major-Gen. Hancock has issued an order an-
nouncing that, in accordance with instructions from
the War Department, all volunteer organizations of
white troops in the Middle Military Division, whose
terms of service expire between May 20 and September
20 next, inclusive, will be immediately mustered out
of service.

On the night of President Lincoln's assassi-
nation, the residence of John Minor Botts, at Auburn,
Brandy Station, Calverton, Va., was attacked by a
party of seven guerrillas. On Mr. Botts assuming a
determined attitude and showing a bold front, the
ruffians seemed cowed, and finally departed.

The *Meridian Clarion* says that Gen. Crax-
ton's command of cavalry wondrously burned the splen-
did library and incense of the State University, at Tus-
caloosa, Ala. The building is reported saved, but its
valuable contents were entirely destroyed.

The 19th Connecticut, 20th Michigan, 140th
and 145th Pennsylvania, the 93 Battery, and 156th New-
York, from Fort Delaware, passed through Baltimore
yesterday en route for Washington.

Captain E. W. Clarke, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-
General of Volunteers, has been announced as Assistant
Adjutant-General at the headquarters of the Middle
Military Division.

The war is said to have left the arsenal at
Macon, Ga., in good order, and with ample machinery
for the manufacture of large and small arms of every
description.

Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, has di-
rected that all troops returning to that State shall
rendevous at Readville until mustered out.

Lieut. Charles H. Townsend, A. A. G. of
Major-Gen. Washburn's Staff, has resigned his position
and opened a store at Holly Springs, Miss.

Gen. Howard left Washington yesterday for
Richmond, where he goes to organize the Freedmen's
Department.

Gen. Logan will leave Washington to-day for
Louisville, via Chicago. He will be in Texas to-mor-
row.

The colored troops forming the Texas expedi-
tion sailed from Fort Monroe on the 29th ult.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has been released on
parole at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

A resolution was introduced in both branches
of the Kentucky Legislature on Wednesday to recon-
sider that rejecting the Constitutional Amendment
abolishing slavery, but was refused permission to be
entered. The vote, however, showed a large accession
of strength to the ranks of its friends.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order directing
clergymen and magistrates to encourage marriages be-
tween negroes, and to prevent, as far as possible, the
commerce of that class as man and wife where the
matrimonial rite has not been solemnized.

Quite an interesting negro school celebration
took place in Richmond on Monday last. The exer-
cises consisted of singing, prayer, addresses by several
Boston teachers present, and an examination of the
pupils, who were in high spirits.

The day of Humiliation and Prayer was uni-
versally observed in this city and throughout the country
yesterday. Business was generally suspended, and the
people seemed with one accord to do homage to the
memory of the great departed.

The Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, since
its establishment in 1861, has entertained 326,000 sol-
diers at an expense of \$54,000—the entire amount being
freely given by the citizens of Philadelphia, where it is
located.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Fortress
Monroe reports that the rumored manning of Jeff.
Davis was a fact, and that the ex-President knocked
down two of his guards during the operation.

Peter Lammond, disbursing officer of the
Interior Department at Washington, has been removed,
and Mr. Goodwin of Indiana, who has served three
years in the army, appointed his successor.

It is thought that the testimony in the as-
sassination trial will all be taken this week. The first
days of the next will be consumed by the arguments of
counsel, which will be in writing.

The Paymaster-General has disbursed three
millions of dollars to the officers of Sherman's army
since their arrival in Washington, and will pay out as
much more next week.

Jeff. Davis has not yet arrived in Washing-
ton, and there is no probability that he will be removed
from the Fortress until after the conclusion of the con-
spiracy trial.

Since the 3d of April last, 14,357 citizens,
soldiers, and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to
the United States in the City of Richmond.

The Eagle Brewery, in Chicago, with 50,000
barrels of beer, has been seized by Government for a
deficiency in its income returns of \$18,000.

There is a movement on foot to establish a
National Bank at Fredericksburg, Va. Over \$40,000
have already been subscribed.

Another conspirator has been arrested near
the Canada life, brought to Washington and lodged in
the arsenal.

The Rev. James McDonough, a long suffer-
ing Unionist, has been appointed postmaster at Lees-
burg, Va.

The citizens of Augusta County, Va., held a
"reconstruction" meeting at Staunton on the 29th ult.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold of Illinois has en-
tered upon his duties as Sixth Auditor at Washington.

An address against Judge Bullitt was adopted
on Wednesday by the Kentucky Legislature.

The arrangements for the trial of the arch-
Rebel have not yet been decided upon.

An abstract of Mr. Sumner's Eulogy on the
late President, delivered yesterday in Boston,
will be found on the other side of this morning's
TRIBUNE.

The Legislature of Kentucky persists in its op-
position to the Constitutional Amendment abolishing
slavery. On the 31st of May, the friends
of the measure introduced in both branches a
resolution reconsidering that rejecting the
amendment. The vote showed that the good
cause had gained a considerable number of

converts among the members of the Legis-
lature since its last meeting, but not enough
to carry the point. The pro-slavery party
was still found to be in the majority, and
refused permission to have the bill
entered. The Unionists yet hope that at
the approaching State election, in August,
they will be able to carry the State and thus
secure the ratification of the amendment.

TWO WAYS—W. P.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has for nearly thirty
years honored himself and served God and Man
by a zealous, eloquent, untiring opposition to
American Slavery. He is an admirable public
speaker—he inherited fortune and social posi-
tion—and he has turned his back on all the
allurements of office and ambition in order
that he might consecrate his every energy to
Universal Emancipation. In this, he has hon-
ored Human Nature, and we very gladly accord
him the praise of eminent well-doing. But for
his misfortune in having received his moral
and religious training from a Bible whereof
the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians was un-
accountably omitted, he might have taken rank
among the very foremost men of our age.

But Mr. Phillips is not content with believ-
ing and proclaiming his own way of serving
the Anti-Slavery cause the very best way—
which every one may properly do—he persist-
ently, and we judge constitutionally, acts as
though incapable of seeing or realizing that
there is any other way. It does not suffice him
to account all who pursue a different course
from that he chalks out either short-sighted or
chicken-hearted—he insists that they are hy-
pocrites and swindlers. Herein we submit that
he betrays a lack of charity which argues a
limited comprehension or a deficit of sense.
Salmon P. Chase has been an avowed Abolition-
ist nearly as long as Wendell Phillips; but Mr.
Chase has seen fit to act upon and through
existing political parties, while Mr. Phillips has
been impelled to eschew and vehemently de-
nounce them all. We judge that Mr. Chase
has contributed more effectually to the over-
throw of Slavery than Mr. Phillips has; at all
events, each has done what he could. Yet last
year, when there was a prospect of Mr. Chase's
nomination for President, Mr. Phillips publicly
denounced him (apropos to nothing) in a public
meeting in this City, proclaiming him a truck-
ler, trimmer and time-server, merely because
he did not, on a certain occasion, precipitate his
State of Ohio into a forcible collision with the
authorities of the United States. And this was
but one of many like escapades wherein he has
seen fit to indulge his humor at the expense of
our present Chief Justice.

President Lincoln had a rough experience of
Mr. Phillips's preeminence in the invention of
execrable motives for other men's acts and in
the discharge of opprobrious epithets. "The
slave-hound of Illinois" was one of his less
chaste than vigorous characterizations of our
martyred President when the latter was first a
candidate for President. His copious oburga-
tions during the last canvass were usually still
less polite. That Mr. Lincoln was not pledged
to Emancipation—did not mean emancipation—
had no heart in his great work—that his recollection
would rattle the manacles of the bondmen,
&c., &c., such was the staple, as we recollect it,
of his fulminations. He did not mean to be
unjust, but he is liable to error—not on the side
of generosity or mercy. President Lincoln be-
lieving that, Mr. Phillips turns to bestow like
delicate attentions on his successor. Mr. Johnson
believes in and favors the extension of the Elec-
tional Franchise to Blacks; but, as he holds that
no State has gone out, or could go out, of the
Union, he believes that the several Southern
State Constitutions stand as before their alleged
Secession, and that the Right of Suffrage inheres
in those entitled to vote by those Constitutions
respectively, until legally extended through con-
stitutional amendment by them.

Now we do not insist that this is the true
doctrine—we do not admit an *unqualified* right
in the enfranchised people of any State to do as
they will with the residue. Yet we insist that
President Johnson's view is one that a true
man may honestly, conscientiously hold—
may hold it without being a hypocrite, a
demagogue, or a tool of the Slave
Power. And we think few considerate persons
will deny that it is greatly desirable if the de-
sired reparations in the *status* of the Freedmen
can be achieved through the several States rather
than over them—that it would be more stable,
less grudging, more real, if thus accomplished.
In fact, we should prefer waiting a year or two,
or accepting a limited enfranchisement, to a full
recognition of the Equal Rights of Man by vir-
tue only of a Presidential edict, an order from
the War Department, or even an act of Con-
gress.

Mr. Phillips has, of course, a very different
conception. He denounces any reconstruction
of the revolted States which does not accord the
Right of Suffrage to the Freedmen as "a practi-
cal surrender to the Confederacy," "a practical
fraud on the North," whereby all the blood and
treasure lavished to uphold the Union will have
been squandered—nay, "stolen." And he sug-
gests a repudiation of our National Debt as a
legitimate and justifiable counteraction of the
policy to which he stands opposed.

That Mr. Phillips is sincere in all this, we
will not doubt. That he is not considerate nor
wise, we are confident. He is not considerate,
because, had he been offered, five years ago,
the Emancipation of the Southern Slaves with-
out their Enfranchisement, we are morally cer-
tain that he would have eagerly and gratefully
accepted. Nay: we believe he would have
given a larger share of his fortune to effect such
Emancipation than he has loaned to the Govern-
ment to help carry it through our late ardu-
ous and costly struggle, or we should never
have had from him this menace of contingent
Repudiation.

There may be others who concur with Mr.
Phillips that it would now be wise and well for
Abolitionists to denounce and oppose the Fed-
eral Administration, and set all the patronage
and power of the Government against them, in
the interest of Negro Suffrage. They, of course,
deem this the right way to achieve that end.
We, on the other hand, regard it as sure to de-
feat its present achievement, and likely to

render it forever unattainable. Hence THE
TRIBUNE is freely stigmatized by the Phillips
school as timid, or half-hearted, or vacillating,
or impracticable, because we adhere to the policy
of attempting what may be hoped attainable
rather than waste strength in essaying the im-
possible—content to do the good that is practi-
cable to-day, in the hope that this may render
further good practicable to-morrow. Ours is a
humble and less brilliant career than that of
the new President of the American Anti-Slavery
Society; but let it be judged by its fruits, and
we are content to abide the verdict.

THE BATTERY.

A curious comparison might be drawn be-
tween the relative magnitude and cost of city
improvements made in London and Paris, and
this city, during the last fifteen years, being in
the one case, under the rule of a democratic mu-
nicipality, and in the other, under the direction of
Parliamentary or Imperial authority. Nobody,
who, within that period, has been in either of
the two first-named places can forget the
magnificent works which the money expended
has begun and finished, and remembering them,
can fail to reflect how much we have squandered
or been robbed of with either no result at all or
results which we should be cheaply rid of at
double the cost. If the reflection produces both
shame and chagrin, we have only ourselves to
blame that we cannot manage our own affairs,
with the power completely in our own hands, as
wisely and economically as Louis Napoleon
manages those of his subjects.

The "Battery Extension" is a case in point.
The term meant originally to extend the Bat-
tery, but in the lapse of time it has come to
mean only the extension of jobbery to make of
what was once a pleasant promenade into a
hideous deformity, to the serious and perhaps
lasting injury of a noble harbor. It is
about fifteen years since the improve-
ment was first projected, and a contract was
given to somebody—whose name is now forgot-
ten—to enlarge a piece of ground already spaci-
ous enough for any purpose to which it could
be lawfully devoted, and to encroach upon a
portion of the harbor which was much better
lot alone. That contract fell into the hands of
Mr. George Law in 1853. The work he undertook
to do was to complete the Battery according
to the proposed enlargement and improvement;
the work he did was to make it a dumping-
ground for all sorts of *debris*, outside the old
wall, the city paying him a fixed sum for every
cart-load so deposited, and he charging the de-
positer a certain other fixed sum for the privi-
lege of making the deposit. To this profitable
arrangement, whereby he permitted others to do
for a price the work which the city paid him for
doing, he added another not less profitable. On
a plea of the necessity for a wharf whereon to
land stone, but where no stone as big as a man's
hat was ever landed, he got possession of a slip
for one of the lines of the Staten Island boats,
and which from that time to within a year he
has used as a landing for those boats, worth not
less than \$5,000 a year, without the payment
of a dollar to the City Treasury. When the
dumping-ground gave out, work ceased on the
Battery. The only further use Mr. Law made
of his contract was to hold possession, with the
connivance of the city authorities, of the
wharf, for the occupation of which he ought to
have paid the city in those ten years not less
than \$50,000.

In the mean time the enlargement of the Bat-
tery had become so serious a damage
to the harbor that Commissioners were
appointed to look into the matter. The
reports made at two different periods
by eminent engineers in the United States ser-
vice showed that a dangerous shoal had formed
off the Battery, that the force of the current of
the Hudson had been diminished in consequence,
that the bar below Albany had therefore formed
some miles lower down, and that the navigation
of the river had already become so seriously
impeded that it is questionable how
much longer vessels of heavy draught will
be able to reach Albany. The extension
of the Battery at all, therefore, was mischiev-
ous, but as the increase of the shoal was espe-
cially due to the unfinished condition of the
work, the only remedy left was to have that
work completed. The necessity for this was so
imperative that an act was passed, at the sug-
gestion of the Chamber of Commerce, by the
last Legislature, requiring the Common Coun-
cil to proceed with the enlargement within
thirty days, and empowering the Harbor Com-
missioners to do so in case of the failure of the
City Government. The subject was referred to
a committee consisting of Mr. John Moore,
Alderman of the First District, and Mr. Terence
Farley, Alderman of the Fifteenth. In a work
of such magnitude, involving the expenditure
probably of half a million of dollars, the proper
method of proceeding would have been
to have opened it to public competition
and given it to the lowest responsible
bidder. But that is not the way they
do things in our worshipful municipal bodies.
Messrs. Moore and Farley report that they have
accepted the proposal of Mr. Stephen M. Drew,
a contractor, and recommend it to the approval
of the Board. Both Boards adopt the sugges-
tion, and have passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he
is authorized to enter into a contract with Stephen M. Drew,
for the work of perfecting and completing the Battery
enlargement, in accordance with specifications, pro-
files, maps, plans and surveys now on file in the office
of the Street Commissioner of the city of New-York,
and for the following rates and price, to wit: rip-rap
wall, three dollars and ninety cents per cubic yard;
parapet wall, twenty dollars per cubic yard; granite
coping, seven dollars and eighty cents per running foot;
granite posts, sixty-five dollars each; filling, twenty-
five cents per cubic yard; and upon the further condi-
tion that the said Stephen M. Drew furnish two good
and sufficient securities, in the amount of five thousand
dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of
such contract."

To this resolution the Mayor has given his
sanction, although expostulated with by the
Pilot Commissioners beforehand, and the wrong
it did to the city clearly pointed out.

We know nothing of Mr. Drew, and have no
right to assume that he will not do his work
honestly and well. He certainly ought at the
prices afforded him by this resolution. As the
wall is to be about 2,000 feet in length, the fill-
ing in alone is a monstrous "job." For
each cubic yard the contractor is to be paid 25

cents per yard, and he is not so smart a man as
his predecessor or as others who have had
similar work to do for the city if he does not get
his work done, not only without any labor of
his own, but by being handsomely paid by oth-
ers for the privilege of doing it for him. Prob-
ably there are plenty of enterprising men about
town who would have paid a large bonus
for this filling-in, and others who would
have built the rip-rap wall, the
parapet wall with its granite coping
and granite posts at not more than one-half the
price to be paid to Mr. Drew. We are not
finding fault with him, however, for accepting
the "big thing" which the Common Council
has tossed into his lap. We only present
the facts in this Battery Enlargement business
as a bit of history for the consideration of our
broad-backed citizens.

A TIMELY MONUMENT.

A statue of the late Horace Mann is to be
erected in or near the Massachusetts State
House. The announcement, at a time like this,
is eminently suggestive. The Rebellion, with
Emancipation as its consequence, has opened
such a field as Public Educators have rarely
been called to enter. People say that the
Blacks are lazy, superstitious, dishonest, with-
out plan of life, or prudence, or aspiration, thrift-
less, illogical and sensual. Generalities like
these with just truth enough in them to make
them mischievous, would be intolerable if it were
possible to act upon them; but the instinct of
self-preservation, which often compensates for a
lack of public virtue, will probably save us from
stolid and systematic injustice. We have been
to a most costly school during the past five
years, and have had a modicum of wisdom
flogged into us. We have found out that igit-
norance is expensive, and that reading and
writing are as necessary to the public safety as
vaccination or ventilation. The American
theory is that an ignorant man is not merely lim-
ited in his usefulness, but that he is dangerous;
that he keeps out of crime, if at all, merely by
accident, that he cannot be trusted to vote, and
that if the majority were like him, illiterate, and
must crawl from Democracy to despotism, and
seek repose under the rule of some heavy-handed
autocrat. That is the theory, of the truth of
which we say nothing here. Now, all we have
ever asked of this country has been fidelity to its
fundamental theories; because it is morally cer-
tain that a country which has its constitution
and its conduct at cross-purposes must come
sooner or later to riotous confusion, and must
buy peace at the expense of liberty.

The groaning has already begun. A low-
spirited gentleman in Accomac, Virginia, writes
plaintively to his friend in Boston: "I wish you
could but witness the terrible result of this 'im-
mediate emancipation'—see the squalor and
wretchedness, some with scarce a garment left;
washed with hunger and hardship—Oh! the
mortality among them has been fearful! those
two, who but little more than a year ago were
well fed, well used and well cared for. And
this is freedom! God help the poor negro!" Of
course the low-spirited gentleman adds: "I be-
lieve in emancipation, but not immediate; all
such great changes should be gradual." "Free
them, O Lord!" prayed a New-England Divinity
Doctor; "but do it gradually!" as if the Lord
needed advice upon the subject. Whether he
did or not, he certainly has not followed it, and
Gradual Emancipation is an idea as thoroughly
expelled as Slavery itself. It matters not
whether the cautious and aspen-limbed wait it
or not—they cannot have it, and that is the end
of the whole matter! They might as well stick
their fingers in their eyes and blubber for the
moon. God help the poor negro! We suppose
he will in his own way. In the meanwhile
suppose man should help him too! Providen-
tial assistance must come through human
agency at last. As for sitting down in sack-
cloth and ashes, as for howling like dogs or
dervishes, as for succumbing to despair, as for
trusting to luck, we believe that the land has
too much malice to be guilty of such cry-
baby folly. There are difficulties and dangers,
and every nation with a spark of vitality left
must expect to encounter these. Nothing worth
having comes to us in our sleep.

If the Black is a mere beast (which we do not
believe) we must humanize him. Theorists say
in hot haste that it must be done. If not, so
much the worse for us! But we summon as a
witness Mr. Edward Stanley, who, in his extra-
ordinary letter to Mr. Sumner, says: "It is a
fact well known to residents in Newbern that
for many years before the Rebellion, there
were schools for negroes in that town. In
hundreds of families negroes were taught to
read." We suspect the Newbern negroes were
not very profound scholars, but Mr. Stanley
fixes the fact that they can be instructed to do
what no horse, cow or dog can be taught to do.
Now those who can learn to read can learn to
write, to cipher, to master at least all the ele-
mentary branches of learning. Who believes that
with these simple accomplishments generally
diffused we should hear anything more of
"hunger," and "hardship," and "equality,"
and "wretchedness?" We beg leave to protest
against any misunderstanding of our remarks.
We do not expect the adult Blacks to become
miracles of erudition. Most of them, we are
sorry to say, die as ignorant as they have lived.
We turn to the children—we intercede for the
next generation! The excellent man to whom
we alluded in the beginning of this article
passed the best part of his life in securing for
every child in Massachusetts the opportunity of
good instruction. He has left a great and pure
name. He who leads in the work of rescuing
the Black from the bondage and the dangers of
ignorance, will deserve a far finer monument
than, in the present condition of art, he will
likely to get. For him the noblest place is re-
served in history.

The *Richmond Times*, in the course of a fac-
tious and patronizing notice of "eccentric"
policies and encouraging progress in compre-
hending Southern matters, says:

"No one will question the loyalty of THE TRIBUNE.
The work of reconstruction, reconciliation and restora-
tion of the Union can never be accomplished by any
policy which seeks to ostracize, disfranchise and
deny to the majority a fair, honorable and equal
participation in the exercise of all civil rights."

—We most heartily concur in all this, and

add that ostracism and disfranchisement,
whether by majorities or minorities, do not seem to us
calculated to hasten the needed restoration of
Contentment, Harmony, Thrift, and genuine
Peace. The true remedy for the deep wounds
of the South is to be sought through Em-
franchisement rather than Disfranchisement—
not through denying civil and political rights to
any, but freely according and extending them
to all. Virginia formerly derived a considerable
proportion of her subsistence from the sale of
thousands per annum of her native people into
a distant, lifelong, hateful bondage; but, though
she has probably received from this source an
aggregate fully equal to the present cash value
of all her real and personal estate, it was never
a source of thrift to her, but the contrary. She
is now entering on a new career, under a very
different system; and the hopes and prayers
of all good men predict her success in it. O
that she could but realize the wisdom of the
Savior's monition against putting new wine
into old bottles, and signalize the initiation of
this new career by the freest and fullest recogni-
tion of All Rights for All!

The suggestion we made two or three days
ago, that the movement to pay off the National
debt by individual subscriptions should assume
the practical and possible form of providing for
the payment of one-third of that debt as a be-
ginning, is thus responded to by the Knicker-
bocker Anthracite Coal Co.:

To the Editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
Sir: The officers of the Knickerbocker Anthracite
Coal Company have read the letter of the Company
copied from THE HERALD by you into THE TRIBUNE of
the day, together with your remarks upon the subject
of paying off the whole or a part of the National debt,
and while the officers do not see the connection between
the heading of your article and its subject-matter, they
nevertheless most heartily fall in with your suggestion
of paying off "one billion" of the National debt, since
you have not the faith that all of it can be extinguished.
Leaving the offer then which the Company has made
to stand as recorded in THE HERALD, the Company, in ad-
dition thereto, now pledges itself to pay ten thousand
dollars to your subscription whenever you shall have
raised it to the "billion" which you propose. Respect-
fully, your obedient servants, for the Company,
J. M. GUTTALE, Treasurer.

J. BARLEY FASSETT, Agent.
New York, May 31, 1865.

Will the other subscribers to the proposal to
raise three thousand millions follow this excel-
lent example?

Burning Water.

We advise all who are engaged in building,
in manufacturing, or in any enterprise that may be
benefited by economy in fuel or in steam, to visit
the new store of "The New-York Water Burning
Store Company," (248 Canal, near Centre-st.), and
study the new mechanical adaptations which the
principle of Mr. Hagan's invention have lately
received. If it be a fact that 20 to 40 per cent of
the fuel now employed in heating or in generating
power may be saved, then it is a fact of which no
one interested in steamships, railroads, mills, oil-
wells, &c., nor even in the humblest but equally im-
portant sphere of building, cooking, warming halls,
offices, or even common dwellings, can afford to
remain ignorant. If Dr. Hagan's invention be all
that is claimed for it, then there has been none
more beneficent since the locomotive; if it is not
what it seems, it ought to be exposed and aban-
doned. At the store in question, it may be seen in
practical use on nearly every form of stove or fur-
nace, and those who are competent to pass upon it
may easily satisfy themselves as to its merits. If
it be what it seems, then no new engine or house
should be fitted up without it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1, 1865.

GOV. BROWN.
Gov. Brown of Georgia, has been released on
parole, and is walking about the streets and visiting old
friends. A good deal of indignation is manifested by
the soldiers at this act of clemency, especially such as
have experienced the horrors at Andersonville, within
his jurisdiction. If he were generally recognized, he
would probably prefer the Old Capitol.

REPEL LEADERS.
Several of the political leaders of the Rebel-
lion, who adhered to its fortunes and misfortune to the
very last, and who were among the most prominent ex-
ceptions to the recent amnesty proclamation, are here
at large, and some of them in daily conference with
President Johnson on questions of reconstruction; the
number of such men in Washington increases rapidly.

HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
Hon. Isaac N. Arnold of Illinois has entered
upon the duties of Sixth Auditor. A residence in Wash-
ington will facilitate the preparation of the history of
Mr. Lincoln's administration, in which he is engaged.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
The demands upon the Sanitary Commission
are now very large, growing out of the partially disor-
ganized condition of army arrangements incident to
this temporary massing of some 200,000 men preparatory
to mustering out; but whose days of waiting are
unavoidably extended over some weeks. Large amounts
of supplies of all kinds are being distributed generously,
and more are needed from the North.

GOSE SOUTH.
Gen. Dwight's Division, composed of the 15th,
29th and 12th Maine Volunteers, 12th Connecticut,
12th Massachusetts, and 90th, 13th, 16th, 161st, 162d,
163d, and 173d New-York Regiments, left here yester-
day for Savannah, Ga., as their term of service expires
after the 1st of October.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.
A Sabbath stillness has prevailed here. All
public and private offices have been closed, and the day
has been observed with a unanimity of church-going
seldom witnessed in this city. It has rarely ever been
so quiet. The negroes abstained entirely from work,
and worshipped with most profound sorrow. Not a
drunken man was to be seen anywhere, and the few
who hammered at grog-shop doors elicited no response.

GEN. HOWARD.
Major-Gen. Howard left today for Richmond
to organize the Freedmen's Department there.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
Secretary Harlan is renovating the Interior
Department most thoroughly. Several curious con-
tracts made by his predecessor are being carefully ex-
amined, and the Secretary yesterday made personal
visits to sundry places within the district, and sus-
pended public work until investigation can be had. It
is believed that some developments will be made soon.

GEN. LOGAN.
Major-Gen. John A. Logan, commanding the
Army of the Tennessee, will leave this city to-morrow
for Louisville via Chicago. He will be in New-York
on Saturday.

LARGE DISBURSEMENTS.
The Paymaster-General has disbursed
\$1,000,000 to the officers of Sherman's Army since its
arrival here, and will pay out as much more during the
next week.

Gov. Fenton Among the Soldiers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1865.
Gov. Fenton, accompanied by several of his
staff, viz., Gen. Morrill and Swain and Col. Ward,
after having spent 12 days among the New-York sol-
diers, leaves for home to-night. His visit has been at-
tended by so many good results that a brief record of
for THE TRIBUNE seems desirable.

He arrived here on Monday, before the grand review
of Tuesday and Wednesday, 23d and 24th. Col. E. H.
Goodrich, Military Agent for New-York, had caused a
large pavilion for the accommodation of New-York
to be erected immediately opposite that occupied by the
President and Gen. Grant. This was occupied by the
Governor each day of the review, and no New-York
regiment or New-York officer passed without the
tribute of prolonged cheers from a thousand Empire
State men, foremost among whom was the tall form
of the Governor.

Thursday he received calls from New-York soldiers
at his room, asking each if there was any matter in
which they required assistance. Facts developed by
this conference led to the issuing of the following circular,
which will save to officers and men, in the delay of
the adjustment of their accounts which it will prevent,
and in the fees they would otherwise have paid the
swarms of vampire-like claim-agents to whom many
would have applied, thousands of dollars:

NEW YORK MILITARY STATE AGENCY.
Office, 233 F. ST., NEW-YORK, T. C. May 27th, 1865.
SIR: In accordance with instructions received from His
Excellency, Gov. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-
York, this office will, on and after June 1, 1865, be adding
to its present duties, gratuitously assist the officers of all New-
York regiments in the adjustment of their accounts with the
several departments, and will afford them every facility in procuring certificates of their
indebtedness.

All communications will be promptly answered, and any in-
formation as to the preparation of papers necessary to such
accounts, will be forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
E. R. GOODMAN, Col. and Mil. Agent.

This State Agency, under Col. Goodrich and his as-
sistants, Capt. Lee and Dr. Potter, is a most beneficent
thing. Every day hundreds of soldiers come